4

SOTH TEST OF STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER

PATENT BALAMANDER SAFE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn, March II, 1869.

Mesers. STEARNS & Matvix St. Louis:

Dear Sies: Yours of the 5th fast is at hand. In reply to your question, as to whether our safe (one of your manufacture) preserved our books and papers satisfactorily or not? we can preserved our books and papers samascoring or not sag, it bins. No safe could well have been subjected to a more severe test, for, to failure through the ceilar, it fell into a large pile of Pitteburgh stone coal, of course in a place. We found it face downward, he f buried in this mass of fire, and though it face downward, has buried in this mass of fire, and though it had been in that position for upward of FORTY MOURS, both books, papers, money and checks were perfectly preserved, every people mark was perfect, and as legiple as the lay written. The checks (on Planters Bank of this city) were paid on presentation, being ensirely parfect. We suppose one immered of the business seen of this city could bear witness to the correctness of the above.

We never expect to own soything better in the way of a me than those of your own manufacture.

wie than those of your own manufacture.

Very truly, ko.,

OLANK J. MORTON & Co.

A large assortment of our WILDER PATEST SALAMANDERS BTEARS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray et , New York.

IMMENSE DISCOVERIES OF GOLD .- We are not IMMED SE DISCOVERED OF COLD. The BIG BUT curves and therefore recover an instance of good fortone with eincere pleasure. As acquaintance of ours recently purchased one of Knox's latest spring sayle Hata at the corner of Broatway and Futton, and while waiking up the atreet capitated the heart of one of our risearch less to whom he is shortly to be married. Moral: Buy Knox's Hats.

THE BONNER HAT, THE BONNER
FOR
SCHMER WEAR,
100
SATURDAY, April 2
BALLARD, SHUTE & Co., N. Y.
No. 45 Broadway, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS, SPRING STYLES .- BIRD,

SPRING DAY.

As hears Winter outers his last grown,
Benigaant Sprins seconds the vernal threase.

Suitable Cloritine, with which to pay the gradiest goddess
due homage, may be obtained at Evans' extensive Clothing
Wardsones, bos et acid 66 for torset, as the usual low rates for
which his establishment is forecas

Spring Barists and new styles Over Sacks.

\$6.00

Three Garments possess all the requisite qualities; they are
fashionable, elegant, durable, of beautiful shades, and decidedly
obean. SPRING DAY.

Oper 3,500 Cossimere Business Costs of various styles, polors and studes.
Complete Cossimere Suits to match. 

HENRY REYNOLDS

The subscriber having been appointed Agent for the sale of the above celebrated Watches in this city, he has now on hand a large assortment and is constantly receiving them, in entirely new styles of cases, of beautiful design and workmanning.

LEMON WATCHES

are acknowledged to be fouly equal as then keepers to the celebrated M. I. Tennas watches of Liverpool, and the f. F. Googner watches of Liverpool and the first first

beate d. M. I. Tennas watches of LUVE positions than either wetches of London, and are sold at much less prices than either of them.

The subscriber knowing well the importance to gentlemen of having cornect and reliable timekeepers, which can always be safely depended upon, has every watch thoroughly tested before offering them for sale. These wat has are ap perfectly constanted and accurately adjusted for the pooket, that they are not effected by connect in the temperature, or by any outward motion, and every one sold by him he guarantees to give Full and Environment of the Connection of the Conne

Howe's

HOWE'S

IMPROVER SCALES,
Claiming six points of inprovement over other scales. To
the trade and to those is, want of scales, we would carneally invite them to examine alarge.

BALLOAU TRACK SCALE,
APORTON HAY, COAL AND CATTLE SCALE,
and
ROLLING MILL AND PORTABLE SCALE,
and point the their spain at the wish of purchasers.

SEVEN FIRST CLASS PREMITTES

THE TOWN OF THE SCALES,
EVERY SCALES,
THE SCALES,
AND THE SCALES,
THE SCALES,
SEVEN FIRST CLASS PREMITTES

THE TOWN OF THE SCALES,

TRACY'S CELEARATED SHIRTS, made to order, the Shirt and Coular Darot Nos. 27 and 29 William st, one does meril of Mander into Just recoved, a beautiful as-sortment of Gentlemen's Tubnias Nock Ties at low prices, wholesale of istali

HATTERS' PLUSH, BRIM SATIN and CLOTH. Trs and Sides, new and circuit designs.
Frances between of the most exproved manufacture.
Jaranes Liarmess, superior finish and color by the dosen reat to order. Businers & Capuell, No. 113 Broadway.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED PAMILY SEWING MACRINES. NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES. No. 498 SROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

No. 162 PULTON-ST., BROOKLYR.

We have just received a few SECORD-HAND SAFES, which we till seil vary low.

BTEARS & MARYIS (No. 40 Marray-st. New-York No. 20 North Main-st, St-Louis No. 57 Gravier-st. New Oriseda Also, a large assortment of our Wildes Payers Fire and Burglar Pager Safes, from \$50 to \$1,000 WHERLER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

We prefer them for family ass. - [N Y. Tribuna.

"We prefer them for family ass. - [N Y. Tribuna.

"They are the favorities for families. - [N Y Trince.
Office, No. 566 Bloadway, New-York.

SEWING MACHINES .- All persons who have been named to boy Spwing Machines which will not perform the been that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that fracen's Machines sever fall to do any kind of work. No oce ed in these machines.
L M Sixons & Co., No. 458 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,
meense increase in the demand for these admirable
into the block within four months—indicates the rerespectly of the country. The prices of our Machines
areally endough

fiving prosperity of the country.

The fiving prosperity reduced.

L. M. Singen & Co., No. 49: Broadway. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

The new Family Sywing Machines at \$50 and \$ hitracting universal ettention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Macathes ever offered at a low price. I. M. Sincas & Co., No. 456 Broadway.

NOVELLO'S SACRED MUSIC. WESS & ALLES
No. 1 Clinton Hall. Astor-place, N. Y.
Centenary Edition of the
On Youth,
Messiah, Grestion, Paul. &c. &c. Each 78 cants. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

b the Seat and Cheapest Article for Dressing, Seasuffying, Cleaning, Unriting, Preserving and Restoring the Hair. For sale by Druggists and Perfe

ANTOR-HOUSE RESTAURANT.

The Sort Table is Reinfrances, with the addition of a figure Table, when will be farmaned with everything requisite for a refresheemt, from 10 of clock to 3 p. m. This addition will not change the present arrangement. James Farkes respectfully softer the attention of the public to the admirable continuence of this Establishment.

OPENING OF THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

We are now receiving our Spains Infortations of DIXXEN, TA, DESCRIPT AND TOTAL SETS,
PARIAN STATUARY.

PARIAN STATUARY.

PARIAN STATUARY.

PARIAN STATUARY.

PARIAN STATUARY.

In post who have appart the post who have appart the post wince in this country to became thereonly acquainted with the testes of the American product we feel countered that they will be found.

SUPRICAL TO ANY EVER REPORE IMPORTED INTO THIS MARKET.

We laytic an inspection of the above, and also of our Charles and also of our Charle

We invice to inspection of the above, and also of our Charbellars, Co., Cor. Groadway and Broomest. A NEW ARTICLE

FOR THE HAVE. PHALON & BOX'S COCOUNS

is the best and observest article for the Halt. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the Halt, the most perfect hairdreaung ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 317, 407 and 18 Broadway, and by all draggiets and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 16 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Franco & Son's

BEWARE OF COUNTREPRITA SECOND-HAND SAFES.

1-1 interest of the state of the st 24125 A STATE OF THE STA her and the back to be drug-----

THE BIRTH OF SPRING. THE BIRTH OF SPRING.

Spring nas come at lest,

But is gented weather,

But be gented weather,

But before traver fast

Lyon's Fowder sprinkle,

Where they he perdu.

Killing in a twinkle,

Bugs, and roashes too.

And, frata are racting

Torough your home by wight,

Give them Lyon's Fill, sic,

Trey'll surely die with fright.

Lyon's Powder is harmless to markind, but will kill all bother laweth gerden worms, bugs, &o. Sold everywhere.

Bample flasts 25 cents; regular since 50 cents and \$1.

Bakkes 5 Park, Nos 11 and 15 Park row, N. Y.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.

Our unrivaled assortment will be sold during the Spring season AT a Small. Advance on Cost.

E. V. Haughwort & Co.,
Coreper of Broad-sy and Broomest.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE -It is pleasant to see this article, intrinsically superior to all its competitors, taking the sead as it deserves. This Dyrk is superseding the old prepara-tions everywhere. Every head of hair to which it is applied is ew evidence of his merit. Applied privately by experience HOLLOWAY'S CINTMENT and PILLS possess

more rare and valuable properties than sol other medicines of the present age combined. Old seres are healed by a single pot of the Olimment, every derangement of the stomach and bowels neither to the Pulls. Hill's Hair Dyr, 50 cents a box, Black of

Brown, impars a soft, glossy appearance, and is admitted to be the test in the. Sold at No. I Barckyet, and by all drugsless. Intalable (accument for the grown and beauty of the Hair, ARCHIC CHEMBER for chapped bands but no and olles.

RUPTURE CURED.—By MARSH & Co's Radical Outs From Also Silk Eleasts blockings for various value, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No 2 Vesey-t. Astor House, N. V. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.



JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE.
No. 223 Broadway. BRAJAMIN'S TRUSSES, No. 1 Barolay et. (opposite the Aston House), retain and one Rupture without laceration or danger of mornification. Refers to all the first surgeons in the city.

A large amount of productive city properts will be exchanged for goods. The public can have the best possible reference in regard to the character of

New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1859.

To CORRESPONDENTS.

Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the pame and address of the writer—not occasinly for publication but as guaranty for his good with.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

caunct undertake to return respected Communications mess letters to This Taistus Office should in all cases be addressed to Horace Garraney & Co.

Judge E. D. Curven will speak on politics in Consectiont as follows : At Stamford, Thursday evening, 31st of March.

At New-Concorn, Friday evening, April L. At Nerwork, Seturday evening, April 2.

-Good nusic may be expected at each meeting, w thout the aid of a band. HORACE GREEKEY will likewise speak At Greenwich, Monday, March 2t.

Mr. Hall's bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating I quors "to be used as a beverage," upon which we commented the other day, was ordered to a third reading by the Assembly last evening.

The holders of Wharf property in this City have petitioned the Legislature for an increase of the charges for Wharfage to which they are now restricted by law-alleging that justice and the public interest unite in requiring such increase. A majority of the Senate Committee have made a report in favor of granting their prayer. A dissenting minority Report was submitted by Mr. Sloan, to which the wharf-men have responded in a Reply, which we print herewith. It presents, with considerable force, their side of the question.

The New Jersey Legislature adjourned sine die yesterday, leaving the State for which it makes laws without a Chancellor for the ensuing year? The Senate had persistently refused to confirm the Gevernor's appointments to the office of Chancellor, with the determination to force him to reinstate the old incumbent, woom he had himself removed. The Governor was equally resoute, and the consequence is, that unless some compromise was effected in secret session yesterday, of which the public as yet knows nothing, a Court has been quietly put out of existence.

Could Mr. Gresvenor, the beaevolent gentleman whose legacy of \$10,000 has resuscitated the Society for the Melioration of the Condition of the Jews, have foreseen its meeting of yesterday-the avarice, ill-concealed between the thin varnish of sanctimony-the combination, to obtain his legacy, of men who are already quarreling over the dis-Comports

Cotton

Cott

a purpose we think he would have shrunk from setting such an object before such men. We do not wonder that the Secretary of the Society dethined to allow our reporter to copy a ridiculous claim wh ch is brought against it. He thinks that, as the man who presents the claim was elected a Director yesterday, it would tend to lower the Society in the estimation of the public. We think so. too.

The steam hip Noca Scotian brings Liverpool advices to the 9ta inst. A pacific article in the Mositeur, and Prince Napoleou's resignation of the Ministry of Aigners, had given great buoyancy to the funds in Eugland and on the continent. M. Laubat succeeds Prince Napoleon who is, it is rumored, to be appointed Grand Admiral, or, according to another report, to be soon reinstated. It is said that Count Carour will resign, but the report needs conformation. The troops had not yet been withdrawn from Rome. The Neapolitan ex iles bad forced the captain of the vessel in which they were to be transported to this country to steer for Cork where they landed on the 6th. Their enthusiasm, on touching the shore of a free country, was unbounded, and was echoed by the public and the journals. The Ministerial Reform bill was the general topic of discussion in England. It is evidently destined to encounter great opposition. Cotton had advanced. Bresdstuffs were duil. Conso s closed at 361 2 964.

THE WIFE-POISONING CASE. The remarkable murder case on trial in this city for the last three weeks is approaching its conclusion. James Stephens, the prisoner, stands charged with having poisoned the wife whom, soon after his marriage with ber, he brought with him to this country from the North of Ireland eight or ten years ago. He has maintained, during his residence here, a good character, working diligently at his trade, and being a member in good standing of the Methodist Church. The wife had a sickness of some three weeks' duration, of which she died in September 23, 1857. She was attended at the commencement of it by Dr. Cadinus, who did not think her dangerously sick, and who, after two visits, went no more, as he was not sent for. Toward the close of her sickness, Dr. Ir monger attended her about three times; but he did not see her for thirty-six hours before she died. She had then the symptoms of inflammation of the stomach. and was very much debilitated and said little. As the doctor did not suspect any foul play in the case, he gave a certificate that she had died of inflammation of the stomach. She was buried at Greenwood without any auggestion being made that her death was not natural. But according to the testimony of two meces of hers, Fanny and Sophia Bell, who hved at the time in the family, she did entertain, during her sickness, suspicions that sae had been poisoned by her husband, and they shared those suspicious with ber. According to the testimony of these two girls, Stephens was tired of his wife, who was 14 years older than himself-he was 32-and was especially annoted by this difference in their ages. which made him, as he said, an object of ridicule. It would also appear that he had set his affections on Soppia Bell, and thus had an additional mot ve for getting his wife out of the way. Those girls testified that during his wife's sickness-which was attended with vomiting, a burning sensation in the stomach, in fact all the symptoms which arsenic would produce-Stephens repeatedly gave her orange sprinkled with sugar, also rice with the same sprinkling, some of which being eaten by Fanny Betl caused her to vomit; that he administered powders to her, and also laudanum, as he said to relieve ber pains and stop her vomiting. The wife complained that every time she took medicine she felt worse, and in consequence became very reluctant to take any. All the medicine which she took was administered by Stephens.

It was not till a year after toe death, that any public charge was made against Stephens of having produced it. But the sisters had, in the mean time, written to a brother in Ireland, making the charge against him and complaining also of his conuct to them, particularly his interference to prevent the marriage of Sophia Bell to a person to whom she was engaged. The brother came out from Ireland, and, after his arrival here, made an attempt to shoot Stephens. On the young man's examination, the suspicions which the Fells entertained against him, came out, and led to his arrest. The body was disinterred and subjected to a very thorough chemical examination, from which the chemists concluded with certainty that arsenic was the cause of death. It was also proved that about the time of his wife's sickness, Stephens had two

or three times bought arsenic. The efforts of the defense, so far as testimony was concerned, were mainly confined to contradicting, by the testimony of some other persons who saw Mrs. Stephens during her sickness, particularly a sister and a niece of the prisoner, the account which the Bells gave of it, and especially to throw discredit upon them and to damage the force of their testimony. It remains to be seen what effect this line of defense may have on the verdict of the Jury.

DEMOCRACY ILLUSTRATED.

The State of Arkagens was cradled, nursed and reared in what, in the swindling cant of our political confidence men, is termed Democracy. It has never had any other than a Democratic Governor, Legislature or Senator in Congress, and but once, by chance, for a few days, a Whig Member of the House. No Harrison tornado, no enthusiasm- for Old Zack, was ever able to shake the Democratic constancy of Arkansas. She has ever been the most uniformly, reliably Democratic State in the

-The Little Rock Gazette and Democrat of the 19th ult. contains the following:

"THE FREE NEORO BULL.—The Legislature has passed a bill to expel free negroes from the State. They have until January 1800 to dispose of their property, and make other arrangements for leaving if they do not go then, it is made the duty of Sherille to seize them and hire them out to the highest bidder for one year, giving them the net proceeds of their labor to enable them to leave the State. The bull provides that such free negroes as desire so remain, may choose masters—the County Court having them appraised, and the master or mistress they have en paying half their value into the Common School

Hereupon Mr. Henry King, a free man of color residing in Little Rock, is constrained to advertise

DESIRABLE PROPERTY for SALE in Little Rock -The understaned offers his HOUSES and LOTS, bered 4, 5, and 5 in block numbered 179, in Little Rock, For They are located west of the residence of Judge Withins. The in proceeding to consider of the reason of Jongs we make The in proceeding to two bounces one with finit rooms, and four tire places; and the other with two rooms, and two they haves. There are, also, on the premises, a monte-bounce, a well of good water, and fruit threes, emerating a on the selection of applies and proceder. The above described property offers a good inducement to any one desirous of making an invocatment in property in Little Rock.

Little Rock, February 18, 1859.

-The Gazette and Democrat aforesaid-(and it is the Democratic State organ )-thus comments: " Henry King is a free colored man, and, in obedi-ence to the late act of the Logislature, is making prep

aration for leaving the State. We have known him from our boyhood, and take the greatest pleasare in testifying to his good character. Wherever he may go, we wish him well, and the community in which he casts his lot will always be bleased with that 'poblest work of God,' an hoccet man.'

-If Mr. King should not be able to sell his property in Little Rock so as to get clear of the State b-fore 1800 commences, he will have the consolation, on being sold to the highest bidder, that half his purchase-money will go toward the education of the rising generation of white gentlemen who constitute the Democracy of Arkansas. Don't they appear to need it ?

Reader! how do you like this exhibition of Arkan-as Democracy ! Oc, to come directly to the point, how would you like it if you had been born colored and your name was Henry King? And should the fact that you did not happen to be so born make any difference in your sentiments !

THE SCHOOL QUESTION AGAIN.

The Boston newspapers represent the excitement in the school case as having in a great degree subsided, and most of the Catholic pupils as having returned to the schools, without, we suppose, any concession made upon the point in dispute. But, though the difficulty may have thus been got rid of for the time being, there is still left behind what may, at any moment, prove the ground of serious trouble, not only as regards the discipline of the schools, and attendance upon them, but, even, perhaps, as respects the politics of the city.

The very calm and moderate letter addressed by Bushop Fitzpatrick-who is evidently a man of neace-to the Boston School Committee, makes it clear that the late movement in the Eriot School, whatever may have been the individual motives of the Rev. Father Wiget or of the resisting pupils, and however it may have been checked for the moment, did really rest upon a basis of Catholic opinion, not confined to the ignorant or the ultra calous, but shared in by the body of the Catholic dergy, including its most eminent and most moderate members. The Bishop, while he very handsomely disclaims any idea that the gentlemen who penned the school regulations had the slightest wish or intention to disregard the rights or to do violence to the feelings of the Cathelics, yet states three distinct grounds upon which the usage introduced into the Boston schools does, in fact, conflict with the conscientions convictions of the Catholics. It is, according to Bishop Fitzpatrick, entirely a misapprehension to represent the Catholic opposition to this usage as indicative of hostility to the Bible. Protestants are in the constant habit of looking upon the English translation of the Scriptures, as finally settled by King James's translators, as if it were the very Bible itself, and there is, as yet, common agreement among all Protestant sects, however they may differ as to its rightful interpretation, to receive it as such. The Catholics do not regard King James's translation in sny such light. To them, it is not the true Bible, but the Bible as seen through a sectarian and heretical medium-the mild Bishop does not use any such pritating epithet, but we do in order to make his meaning more plain-containing in its very words a perpetual Protestant gloss. Nor is it possible to deny that this objection to the received English version is by no means confined to the Catholics. It has been warmly urged by many Protestant sects, and, as our readers all know, a new translation is at this moment on foot, based mainly on this very objection to the received version. Of the Boston clergymen who made the school controversy a subject of their discourses last Sunday, the Rev. Mr. Gaylord, a Uniterian, observed that, if the Catholics took exception to the alleged sectarian tendencies of the Protestant version of the Bible, the Unitarians, who disbelieve the doctrine of the Trimty, and the Universalists, who disbelieve the doctrine of eternal pusishments, might make a similar objection. And so unquestionable they might; and so unquestionably they would, if, like the Catholics, they had a distinct version of their own which they regarded as the only true and correct one. Suppose the pending project of a new English version to be carried out, is it not evident that a controversy will speedily

the advocates of the new one, as to which shall be used in the schools ? This objection to the correctness and authentic character of King James's translation might not apply, at least not so strongly to the use of it, as a mere reading-book, because it might plausibly be sa d that the use of it for that purpose implies no indersement of its orthodoxy. But this is not the purpose for which that version, or portions of it, are used in the Boston schools. As the Bishop correctly observes, "the chanting of the Lord's Prayer, of psalms, of bymns addressed to God, performed by many persons in unison, being neither a scholastic exercise nor a recreation, can only be regarded as an act of public worship;" in fact, it is so represented in the school regulations by which this usage is prescribed. To use the Protestant version, or parts of it, for that purpose, does certainly amount to a recognition of its correctness; and as to the ten commandments in particlar, the Bishop represents the form and the words in which they are clothed by the Protestant version as "offensive to the consciences and belief of "Catholics, inasmuch as that form and those words are viewed by them, and have not unfrequently been used by their adversaries, as a neans of attack upon certain tenets and practices which, under the teachings of the church, they hold as true and sacred." If the Boston people wish correctly to apprehend toe feelings and sentiments of the Catholics on this subject, they have only to call to min! those of their own ances ors upon a very kindred matter. We refer to the light in which the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of Hogland was regarded by the Puritan settlers of New-England. They had no fault to find with the doctrinal contents of that book, and, as a model of English composition, perfectly suited to the purpose for which it was prepared, it might bear a comparison with the received version of the Scriptures itself. Yet the associations connected with it made it utterly abhorrent to the feelings of the good people of New-England to employ it, or any part of it, for devotional purposes, though there are large portions to which, standing by themselves, it is

scarcely possible to see that they could have any objections. Yet even these innocent and unexceptionable portions of it took a flavor from the rest. The whole and every page and line thereof

savored to them of papacy and prelacy, and on that ground the good Puritans of New-England could not and would not endure it. Not only they could not use it themselves, but it even went against their consciences to allow anybody else to use it anywhere within their jurisdiction. Precisely so our Protestant version of the Bible savors to the Catholics of hereey and schism; nor is it, perhaps, resthe influence of this antipathy than the Puritans of two bundred years ago were able to exhibit in a similar case. According to a very prevalent opiaion smong Protestants, they lag at least that time behind us.

But the Bishop suggests still a third objection. The Catholics hold to the doctrine of close comnunion-a dectrine by no means unknown even smong Protestants. They do not recognize any body as Christians excent Cataolics. Like other e communionists, they are perfectly willing that others should join in devotional exercises which they direct and control, but they are not willing to join in devotional exercises which others direct and control. Such a state of feeling may be a thing to be regretted, but, until Protestan's shall have a little more thoroughly purged themselves of it, they are bardly in a position to call the Catholics to account on that score; and, so long se Catholics bave these feelings, it seems unressonable to require Catholic pupils to join in Protestant religious exercises.

As in the matter of schools, Massachusetts and Boston especially, are looked to, and with reason, as a model to be imitated, we trust that, for the sake of others as well as themselves, the Boston School Committee and their constituents will not insist upon irritating a sore which is not likely to be cured by any such treatment.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 23, 1859.

The Commandant of the United States Fleet beore Vera Cruz states to the Department that the application of the American agent, Mr. Churchwell, of Tenn, for liberty to land a naval force to protect American interests, if the city be stormed . Gen. Miramon, has been decied upon the ground that if one nation has such permission others may require it. It is stated that the Liberals at Vers Cruz are confident of success. But our payal officers are not only dubious as to who will succeed. but also as to what will occur in any event in the Mr. Churchwell, the Government Agent in Mex-

ice, will be recalled-his services being rendered uscless by the appointment of Mr. McLane. His correspondence is not regarded as of any importance, since it is entirely one sided.

Official and private letters from Paraguay agree in representing the result of the expedition as dependent upon the inclination of Gen. Lopez, or upon such impression as the neigeboring Scates can make in favor of peace. If negotiations are delayed without reaching a solution, the equadron must return, or wait till it can be recoforced. The Administration is just beginning to realize its rash Since the Harrisburg Convention Mr. Buchan

an's friends claim that he should be the cand date, as being the most available man, havg been indorsed by Pennsylvania. The course of Mr. Douglas toward the Anti-Lecompton Democracy of Pennsylvania will be watched with interest. Neutrality on his part is inadmissible. The legal point involved by the Act of Congress

g respect to the removal of the Boston Post-Office s before the Attorney-General. The names of Rufus Choate and Edward Everettare at the head of memorials favoring the new site.

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 23, 1859.

A delegation of Winnebago Indians of Minnesota ave had a confesence with the acting Commissioner Indian Affairs, Mr. Mix. Their object is to concenrate the tribe on a portion of their reservation, di-viding the land among families, and effect an arrangement by which the remaining part of the reservation hall be sold for their common benefit.

The Delawares of Kansas also were represented here matters connected with their pecuniary and muni-

Last night the President of the United States preded at the first regular meeting of the Wasnington arise between the adherents of the old version and Monament Society neder the new charter, and made a few appropriate remarks, urging the corporators to appeal to the people in behalf of their noble entarprice. A Committee was appointed to prepare an address to the public.

A Post-Office has been established at Coraville, Pikes Penk region, and Matthias Sayder, formerly of

rginia, is appointed Postmoster.

The contract for daily mail service from Leaven worth to Coraville has been given to Ben McCulorn and P. F. Fecklin. Extensive arrangements are being made by them for the transportation of passen-

The Secretary of War has appointed Dr. J. A Mullan physician to the expedition which has been organized to construct a wagen road from F at Benton to Walla Walla. Dr. Mullan has appointed all his assistants and will have for the Pacific by the next

Listepant Warren will be appointed to command

the expedition, and is to continue the a plorations made in 1855, 1856 and 1857. derations made in 1835, 1836 and 1857.

The Semetary of the Navy is making an effort to ave the new steam sloops-thwar ready for service at he earliest practicable period. The Eugmeer-in-likes of the Navy left to-day to inspect the managinery or the two now in course of construction at Norfolk. despatches show that the emigration from during the year 1858 was, to New-York, parampers, in seventy-one ships; the entire or to the United States being 13 127. In 1857 number was 19,371; and in 1856, 35 688. last ten years the emigration from Great and Ireland, has been 2.756 000; and from Germany. 30,000; from France, scarcely 30,000. In spile England sent but 212,000, and Germany 110 imbered only 18,800, including about 8,600 Algers. In the last ten years one half of ore numbered of the French emigrants have gone to Algiers, and not more than 100,000 Frenchmen have, during this per-riod, emigrated to the "New World."

Non-Arrival of European Steamers.

HALIFAX, Wedgesday, March 25-11 p. m. There are as yet, no indications of the steamers America or Alps, new both due at this port with Liverpool dates of the 12th irst. Wind north-rast, and a thick show-storm prevailing.

Later From California. NEW-OSLEASS, Tuesday, March 22, 1859.

The steamsh p Quaker City is below with San Fransee dates of the 5th inst.

The steamships Sonors and Orizaba sailed on the for Panama, taking about \$1,500,000 in treasure. Business was good at San Francisco. Provisions vere active, and sugare had improved.

Arrived at San Francisco, ships Imperial from Boston, Hydra from Tabiti, Joseph L. Hale from Liveroo! Torrent and Felix from China. There was a grand volcanic eruption of Manna Loa,

Sandwich Islands, on the 20d of January, and a whole village was destroyed by the lava. No lives were lost, however. The volcano was still active on the 15th of The California news, proper, is devoid of interest.

Later from Mexico. Naw-Onlans, Tuesday, March 12, 1859.

By the Quaker City we have later news from Mexico, but no dates are given. Miramon was at Ornaba. The defeat of a portion of his army by Llave is confirmed. Degollado was preparing to attack the capisousbie to expect of them a greater freedom from | tal. There is nothing reliably new, however.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

NEWS MORE PACIFIC.

LANDING OF THE NEAPOLITAN EXILES.

Cotton Slightly Advanced Brendtuffe Do. clined-Convols advanced to 96] 7961. PORTLAND Me., March 22, 1850.

The steamship Nova Scotian arrived at this port at 8 30 this morning, bringing Liverpool atvices of the 9th inst.

The Nova-Scotian sailed from Liverpool at It a. ... of the 9th.

The Royal Mail steamship America from Helifor and Boston, arrived at Liverpool at II a. m. of the Stb. having been detained outside the bar several ours for inck of water.

The sh p Morgolia, from Liverpool for Boston, and put back leaky

The ship Alida, from the Clyde for Boston, had also not back leaky.

Consols, owing to a pacific article in the Paris Monicur, had taken a sudden rise and closed on Tuesday at 61 a 961 for both money and account. There had also been, for the same cause, a considerable rise in the Paris and Vienna funds.

Public confidence, in the maintenance of peace, was ernsiderably angmented by the resignation of Prison Napoleon of the Ministry of Algeria.

Toe American ship David Sewart, which recently sailed from Calais for New-York with the exty Newpolitan excles, inc using Poerio, on board, arrived at Queenstown on the 6th, the ex les having, it is stated, when in the Bay of Bescay, insisted on the captain bearing direct for Queenstown.

Duntas, Tuesday - The Daily Express reports that Poerto and his fellow excles, amounting to between suty and seventy, compelled Capt Prentiss as seen as the Neapollian war steamer hat le't them, 200 miles from land, to steer directly for Cork. In this bey were assisted by a young sailer, son of ose of the exiles, who had shipped at Cadiz and signed the articles as one of the crew. As soon as the exim landed at Queen-town, the extensiasm of so us rose to such a pitch that they actually kissed the sail on which they il at planted foot as freemen.

Another telegram says that on the arrival of a vessel outside the Straits of Gibraltar, the refugees who great's outnumbered the crew, rose in matusy and insuited that the captain shool t steer for Cork. Too captain gave a flat retueal, but was forcibly deprived of his command, and the second mate appointed in his place pro tem.

GREAT BRITAIN. On the 7th in the House of Commons, Mr Dancombe gave notice of laundry amendments to the Mis-

isterial Reform bul, calculated to sull further exceed the franchise. 00 was debated and read a second time. On the 8th inst., in the House of Lords, Lord

Wodbens moved for the projection of the papers

n the Charles et George's affair, and strongly consered the conduct of the British Government toward Porte cal during the whole transaction. Lord Malmesoury explained, and defended the son

duct of the Government L rds Granville and Grey deemed the explanation very unsatisfactory, and contended that the conduct of the Government would produce a most unfavorable

Lord Derby was apprired the Government had done their duty. Had they par-ued any other course they would have ron the risk of involving Europe in

The motion was finally withdrawn.

On the same evening in the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat, having returned from the Ionian Islands. Mr. Firzgerald said the Government had been in-

ormed that arrangements have been made by Sardinia for the reception and enroll ment of multary deserters and other fogitive subjects of Austria. As to the or ject of that measure Government had no information, and with regard to the advice the Government and ten derec to Serdinia, they had in the most carnest masses impressed upon the Sardinian Government that they ught to take no steps which might give cause of of fense to Aust is and do nothing calculated to destroy

the peace of Europe.

Lord Ness said he had received an account of the arr val in Cork ba-bor of a vessel with Neapostan subjects on boars, but the account did not state that had requested the captain to land them in Cark invest of taking them to America. Two of these persons had

landed at Cork, and were at large. Mr Kingleke moved the production of the farther papers in the Chares et Georgee affair. He stroogly denounced the concuct of the Government, as also di Lord John Russell and others Misseterial mombins replied, and the House adjourned before the debate

It is reported that the Government dispatches to the British Acmural on the Pacific, which are forwarded from Panama by American steamers, have lately. or more than one occasion, failed to reach their destina tion in their regular course. It does not appear to be accertaized whether this is the result of carelossess of

their having been intercepted. The London Times, in an editorial on the Refere mastion, again argues in opposition to "massood sub frage." on the ground of its unsaturactory working in

the United States.

The leaders of the old Whig party had held a most ug, at which they resolved that Lord John Resest should propose certain amendments to the Reform bid in respect to borough voters, and it was supposed that these resolutions would naite in their support the whole Liberal party. Meetings in opposition to the Government measure

were being held in all parts of England, and the excitement was increasing. There was a denomination against the measure in Hyde Park, on Suckay the

The submarine telegraph between Malta and Cagli ari had again ceased working.

The stock excharge on the 5th inst. advanced a balf

per cent under the pacific article in the Monitour. On the 7th and 8th the firmness continued, and the market closed buoyant.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. Lospos, Wednesday - A. M. The Daily News City Article of Tuesday evening

A fresh stimulus was given to the funds by the Prince Napoleon's retirement and the general bary-ancy of the Continental Bourses. The partial reasons at Paris not being known till after bosiness hours, the at Paris not being indown in arter business asses, funds left off at an advance on the day of one quarter per cent. An immense, rebound has taken place in Austrian securities in all the Continents markow. At Vienna, on Monday, the rise was equal to four per ent since Friday. Exchange on Vienna has declined

early seven per cent in London during the last three The Times City Article of last avening says: "The retirement of Prince Napowon caneed the funds to open at an eighth advance, although that personage announces his retirement to be but to porary, and that the Emperor cordially approves at is policy. The shipment of silver to the East on the

Ith is expected to reach £300,000.

The Times congratulates the Neapolitan exiles . their arrivals and says there is an instinct stronger han all political calculation which calls on England to honor these men. The Daily News and Morning Post also give the

a warm welcome. FRANCE.

Notwithstanding the marked effect on the funds of

the Monucas a pacific article, London journals sacer at